INDIA.

The rumors that have been floating about for the Dast month or six weeks in regard to a coming war with the King of Burmah and the conse-quent annexation of Upper Burmah to the Eritish Crown, seem likely now to be without foundation. The King of Burman has, it is true, done many things which, in the paimy days of the British lion, when he was rampant and greedy, and wandered up and down the earth seeking what additional territory he could gobble up, would have led to immediate aggression. British emblects have been imprisoned at Mandalay, not for ony violation of civilized law, but simply because cir relatives, having committed offences agains the King, they are habie, by Burmese custom, as "one of the family," to punishment. A gentle-man named Williams is now in the jall at Mandalay because his brother, who had nany business transactions with and who was at one time British agent t his court, owes the King some money. The same thing has occurred in one or two other cases during Majesty has written some very insuiting letters to the Governor General of India, and has repeatedly affronted the propent agent, Captain Staden. And Snaffy he has assumed a wardke attitude and has mustered some thirty or forty thousand men, apparentry with the purpose of awing the English authortues into compliance with his wish to escape fro the terms of the last treaty that was entered into with him. In addition to all this it is said that the Europeans at present doing ousiness in Mandalay are unable to walk the streets in security. The populace hoot at them as they pass by, and not unfrequently attack them with stones and other missiles, so that to get off with their lives they have to rush into the arsi house with an open door that they can flut. At the mese theatre, too, the performances abound with hits" at the greed, the cowardice, the perfidy and utter baseness of the English, and the applicase with which they are received shows the inveterate hatreof the ruling powers and their followers to those who will, in all probability, at no distant date, be their masters. In the old days of Cieve and Hastings, or even Ellephorough, so many provocations would have led to an immediate declaration of war. But the times are altered, and the authorities wait patiently for the day when the King will again listen The leading ground of the present dispute is the

court which, by the terms of the treaty of 1867, was to be established at Mandalay for the decision of all disputes between British subjects or between British subjects and Burmese. So far as British-subjects are concerned there is, of course, no difficulty; but King calms that the court, deciding between British subjects and Burmese, shall not only be composed of an Englishman and a Burman, but shall also be governed by hurmese law—a concession absolutely impossible, since, if it be granted, any blood relation of a European oftender or defautier, either his wife, children or lather, may be punished for his errors or orimes. The mixed court, therefore, remains for the present in absyance, and the Kang is, clearly against the spirit of the trady, ponishing and flang. Europeans pending its establishment. It is therefore pining to bis interest to hold the matter open as yong as possible, especially as, being himself engaged. King claims that the court, deciding between British

The character of these men is, of course, soon discovered, and when—as they generally do—they in durge in swagger and bondast, they sometimes come into collision with the boople. Much of the reputed "insecurity of foreigners' lives" may be traced to this cause, as well as much of the dispersent the collision of the dispersent shown to the "stage Englishman" in Businesse theatres.

estres. Tue Williams difficulty pretty well exemplifies the The Williams difficulty pretty well exemplifies in complicated nature of some of the transactions between the King and Europeans. Some two or thre years ago, while Dr. Williams was British agent, man natured D'Avigder, who was supposed to be a Italian, came to the King's court. He represent himself as an engineer and as the agent of successing the court of the supposed to the suppose of the contractors, in London. Havin thoroughly gained the King's confidence ne major number of contracts with him and obtained a advance of haif a not rubers [85,5000 and a period

D'Avigdor ou the King's second. The King now demands the pajment of this sum from Dr. Williams, and as the latter gentieman decthes to accede to his demand he has secret a si. Williams, who is the doctor's brother, and put aim in just—a decidedly Burmese form of justice.

However the disputes between the King of Burmah and the British government may end, the unlimite absorption by the latter of Upper Euronau is heverable. Large European in eresis in Upper Burman have spring up, which must be protected, and no other way of protecting them is governe even wives and at least seventy children, and the numbers of both are constantly increasing, so that scarcely a month goes by without a marriage or a birth or a death in which he is personally interested. According to the burmese casion he eight to nominate one of fits children as his successor; but he had selected, and another of missons, revolted against him about eighteen months ago, he succeeded in defeating them, drove them out of the kingdom he death guithen, drove them out of the kingdom he death guithen, drove them out of the kingdom he did the present time, therefore, there would be a general fight among his children for the crown, and the contary would be plunged into anarchy and disorder, which holding short of some antioprinative fower stepping in, and enter taking the country, or, what amounts to much he same lating, taking some fower stepping in, and enthertaking the country, or, what amounts to much the same timing, using some one of the candidates for royally under its protection, would remind the for royally under its protection, would remind the king resolutely remove to make the "counting monater," and some, therefore, is the probable programme of affairs. The Errica government have very wisely received this two rous princes and are keeping them at Ginnar, in india, on an allowance of 250 rapees can a acount. Its most likely that one of these, when the king dies, will be scated by the British authorities on the throne, and which he will be practically subject to them they will cacape the responsibility of formally anneaing typer stiruish. A report has been received, in Anniaia, that the Fantang government is on its last legs, having sustained a terrible defeat at the scate of the imperimination of a cacape of the imperimination forces and been driven out of Yuman, which they captured has year and mode the sear. wer stepping in, and en-

port, therefore, is fully confirmed no credence should be given to it.

The Rev. J. L. Douglass, one of the most active members of the American Baptisi Mission to Bur-mah, died at Bassein, of fever, on the 2id of July. His death is felt here as a severe loss, and many of his friends at home will doubtless be grieved to hear

his friends at home will doubtless be grieved to hear of his decease.

The choiera at Akyab, after carrying off hundreds of natives and a few Europeans, has at length subsided. There are still a few occasional cases, but it has ceased to be epidemic.

Another wreck in the terrible cyclone of the 25th May last has just been heard of—a German ship, the Juanita, of 1,200 tons, which was driven ashore of the Cheduba Islands. Out of a crew of seventeen souls only four were saved.

Trade just at present is extremely duil. The business season has fairly closed, and it is said that satipers will thus season sustain heavy losses, both on rice and timber. Loud complaints are made against the missionaries, who give the natives up the rivers information concerning the European markets and lead them to ask higher prices fann are fair. The merchants having made their engagements are of course forced to buy at any price.

Maharajah of Jeypore to the Viceroy-Cholera at Allahabad and Lucknow-Singular Discovery of the Wreck of the Steamship Thunder-Horrible Atrochty by an English Officer-Lord Napier on the American Medical Mission at Rancepett-Revolt of Ismail Khan Against the Ameer Shere All. CALCUTTA, August 15, 1869.

den the "City of Palaces" with their presence, having betaken themselves to the hills for fresh air and a less torrid temperature, we find some consolation in the fact that we hear regularly the details of the gayeties at Simia. Last week the Viceroy and the Countess of Mayo were entertained by his Royal Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, at the Assembly oms, with a ball. As this is the first time the Maharajah has come into personal contact with Earl Mayo he spared neither expense nor pains to make the affair as grand and imposing as possible. The Assembly Rooms were decorated with admirable taste, and the two dancing rooms were more brithant and attractive than they have probably ever been before. The walls were draped with flated folds of white musiin, terminated at each extremity with light bine silk, so as to represent a cornice or an entablature. Over this background fell deep lace, edged with festoons of a white, gauzy material, streaked with amber-colored ribbon and studded with silver rosettes. The platform, which is sometimes applied to the purposes of a stage in theatrical performances, was converted into a dais for the Viceroy and the Count-ess, and in its centre were two thrones of state. The supper room was even yet more beautiful than the saloens. Rich plate and crystal, fragrant flowers and rare ferns, costly viands and choice wines com-bined to give it an air of luxury and refinement, such as combined Oriental magnificence with European taste. The road from the Viceroy's residence at Simia to the Assembly Rooms was illuminated with thousands of iron braziers, fed with oiled wood, and in spite of the heavy rain which onfortunately fell on this eventful evening the efforts of the mussaulchees, whose business it was to tend them, kept them blazing.

The ball opened at half-past nine o'clock, when

the Viceroy and the Countess of Mayo having arrived, were escorted by the Maharajah to the dats. The Viceroy was so evidently surprised by the brilliancy of the scene that instead of taking his seat he stood up for a minute or so to contemplate it. Two hun-dred Europeans and a few wealthy natives had gathered on the floor, together with all that Simia possesses in the way of feminine beauty. So the present m abeyance, and the King is, clearly against the spirit of the traity, publishing and failing Europeans pending to bis interest to hold the matter open as four as possible, especially as tellar thinself engaged to be published to be judged in cases between himself engaged in the king, because the intered all as score of black coats were visible; the remained of the company were respicated in the was able to to bring about his murder when he commanded the exploring expedition to the Franking country last year—protests vigorously against the king, because the intered all the was able to to bring about his murder when he commanded the exploring expedition to the Franking country last year—protests vigorously against the king, because the inflate authorities do not seem to be much regarded. Into Connel at Calcutta are too Seared of public opinion in Englands tog to war, even with a semi-barbarous pot-intate, unless they are absolutely compelled to do so, especially as if Niey break in the existing government in the protection of the connel at Calcutta as, if Niey break in the existing government in the protection of the connel at the protection of the connel and the protection of the connel at the public of the protection of the connel at the protect

also agreed our at Allahabad, and a num-ber of deaths have already taken place. It has also made us appearance at Lucknow, and a report has been received which, if true, will soon put an end to the festivities at Sindia and drive its present visitors to a different point on the Himalayas—that only a few miles from that place this dread pesti-

only a few miles from that place this dread pesti-lence is raging with epidemic vitraience.

It will be rememoered that some time ago the steamer flumder, which belonged to Mesers. Appear frothers, was loss in a cyclone, having on board at the time, in addition to a valuable cargo, the sam of sixteen lacs of rupees (\$50,000). This has long been given up as naving gone to the bottom, but the other day a man who had been taken up for roobery states that he had seen the wireck in the Sunderbuns, which consist of the low swamps included by the mounts of the fanges. A broker who had been forced to pay insi-rance on the Thunder believed the story, and in-duced ins brother underwriters to despatch two fanges. A broker who had been forced to pay insurance on the Thander believed the story, and induced in s brother underwriters to despatch two steamers to the spot indicated. A strict scarch proved the information to be truifful, as the wreck of a large funnelled steamer was seen on a sand island, when, fortunately, is clear of jungle. It was impossible, however, to approach the wreck, owing to the high surf, and nothing can be done until the monsoon changes, when another steamer will be sent to recover whatever may be left of the cargo. But it is not very likely that the treasure chests will be discovered; the native who fold where the wreck was refused to say anything about the money, and there can be little doubt that efter he or his compation have rided the unfortunate vessel. Sad indeed must have been the late of the passengers and crew. fuses to say any an interface of an be little doubt that either of lave rided the unfortunate vessel. Sad indeed must ave rided the unfortunate vessel. Sad indeed must aver been the late of the passengers and crew aver been the late of the passengers and crew aver been the late of the passengers.

have been the late of the passengers and crew. From where the wreck lies it would be impossible for them to get to any linabised place by land, and the swamps that surround it are infested with tigers. Besides this it is certain that no write mas can live in any part of the Sunderbuns for more than a few days without being attacked by fever.

A difficulty has sprung up between the Rana of Porcenner, a feudatory prince near Deint, and the Engish positical agent at this court. It seems the Rana some time ago suspected that some of his household servants were on terms of licentious inimacy wint the limates of his zenam, and, although he had no decided proofs of their curpationty, he shot an Arab seroy and cut off the ears and ness of another of his bedeenderts. When these summary proceedings came to the ears of the positical agent in deceived in the ears of the Positical agent in deceived in the line can be cause he though they deceived in the line of the line had no his deceived in the line of the line had not be not better the deceived in the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line had not be not be not be deceived in the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line had not be deceived in the line of the line of the line had not be made between wealthy had an arrived man, with several children, he seems to have sacrificed the poor little child to his minory list. It is not discounted the poor little child to his minory list, it is not discounted the poor little child to his minory list, it is not discounted to the little had been been been because to have sacrificed the poor little child to his minory list, it is not discounted the little her minus buss hits with same to realize Bur white her minus to his with same to realize

be made between weathy natives and boor pa-be made between weathy natives and boor pa-nis for the possession of females of tender age, at white men must binsh with shame to realize at such disgusting crimes are possible also with much beings of cancasean blood and of high anding in society. In this case the little grif died on the injuries she received, and the injurest has

con the lajuries she received, and the impliest has rought the lacts to light.

The Bengal government has made a handsome ecognition of the services of Captain Raynes, of the American salp Augusts, in rescuing the surviv-ing crew of the wreaked ship Patten Monarrack, by presenting him with a gold watch and chain valued

sustained a terrible defeat at the sands of the linger finish forces and need curved out of Yunnan, which they captured last rea and made the sent of their povernment. Only faultos and Foraion are said to be now in their sands overtheory is simply a prested, so that their sand overtheory is simply a quently proved to be unfounded that very little credit is yielded to any story of the kind. In smother month we shall probably har of Paults successes. The Chinese empire is so troken up by merinal dissensions that it is highly improvable that tecold put an army into the field strong enough to achieve the rumbred victories, or restore its sway ever the western provinces. Lath the present re-secued to their attention. On the other hand, it is unquestionable that the great experiouse which Present the western provinces. Lord Napier, the hero of Abyssinia, has paid a

knewledge of the language, render him peculiarly fitted for the office of a propagandist of European science in an inclain community."

Lord Napier also calls the attention of the govern-ment to the good service which the American mis-sion is rendering to humanity and enlightenment, by the education of native medical students, and by the translation of medical works into the vernacular of the country.

the translation of medical worse with a country.

We hear from Cabin and Central Asia that the efforts of the Ameer Shere All to reform the abuses of his government and conform it, as far as is compatible with Asiatic customs, to a regular and orderly model, has resulted in a conspiracy against him, headed by his nephew, Ismail Khan. This prince has changed sides several times in the recent Afighaa troubles, but last August he captured the Bala Hissan in the Ameer's made and avowed himself a supporter the claims. The recent measures of the Ameer, the claims. recent African troubles, but less August he captured the Bala Hissan in the August hand and avowed himself a supporter of his chains. The recent measures of the Ameer, however, especially the absorption of the troops of the minor princes into the regular army and the substitution of a payment in cash of the land tax instead of the payment in kind as had formerly been the case, again induced him to raise the standard of revolt. The Ameer, who had previously seen that he was disaffected, made every effort to conclinate him, offering him an allowance of 120,000 rupees per annum, and proposing some additional concessions, but without success. At length he ieff Cabul on the 7th July, and began mustering an insurrectionary force in Kohistan. Shereef Khan joined him, and a plot was formed to cut off the Ameer as he came out of Cabul to pay a proposit visit to a neighboring Sirdat. The scheme was, however, discovered, and on a force being sent under the command of Yakoob Khan, the Ameer's son, and General Feramorz Khan, to suppress the revolt, the robels surrendered their leader. The ameer, who is now subsidized by the English government, parioned ismail Khan, knowing that his isnemeny would please the Governor General, and forwarded him and his two brothers to the care of the Indian authorities. Ismail, however, managed to escape on the journey, and is now supposed to be hilding somewhere in the country between Cabul and Koorrum. His two brothers have been safely conveyed as far as Kohat, and will remain at Lahore as prisoners under Eritisa surveilance.

The revolt of the Kirghij tribes against the Russian government still continues, out very possibly its progress is reported, via St. Petersburg to New York quicker than we get the news in Calcutta. The last heard of it here is that the Kirgüiz having committed depredations on the Chiness frontier were driven by a force of 6,000 Celestials into the Russian province of Saisark.

a force of 5,000 Celestials into the Russian province of Saisank.

Mohammed Ishak Khan arrived at Bokhara on the 10th of May, and was received with great honor by the Ameer of that province. The relations between the Russians and Lokhara are very unsatisfactory, especially as the former seem to think that, having assisted the Ameer to suppress the insurrection of his son, they have a right to control his policy. The Czar's troops at Samarcand have been increased to the number of 0,000 men. The indian papers receive this news with great equanimity and talk toudy of the security of Eritish india, now that Afighanisian is declared both by Kussia and England a neutral territory. Perhaps, however, they are only whisting to keep up their courage; for, in conservation, Aarto-Indians do not attempt to disguise the terror with which the persistent advance of Russia towards the South inspires them.

MILITARY NOTES.

Governor Hoffman's promise that he will do all in his power to have a certain portion of the Park set aside as a parade ground for the First division is certainly very gratifying to the members of the National Guard. The Governor says that if the National Guard desire it the grounds shall be had. He need have no doubt on this point. Year after year the First division has done all that it could to induce the Park Commissioners to allow it to parade at given times in the Park, but the Commissioners have unfailingly scouted the idea, contending that the bands of music would frighten the horses and that the grass would be trodden so that it would not grow. Did it ever strike these wise men that there are horses in the streets through which bands of music pass daily, and that the timid folks who own horses are not necessarily obliged to drive on the roads leading to the parade when a regiment is out manceuvring; or are they not aware that two days in the week, during nine months of the year, the grass is "trolden under foot" by thousands of ball players, and yet it grows luxuriously? Even if the grass argument was any argument at all would it not be well for the Commissioners to bear in mind that a brigade, or the First division or a regiment does not on the average parade over three times a year? It is to be loped that Governor Hoffman will take this hoped that Governor Hoffman will take this Park bulk by the horns, and he can rest assured that all the National Guard are with him in the matter. It is always a subject of remark among strangers coming to this city that we have no such thing as a parade ground for the troops. "Tompkins square," says somebody, but that somebody should understand that the square is in nowise salied to division evolutions, and that the hundreds who desire to witness the manceurers whenever the division is ordered out would rather forego the pleasure than remain a couple of hours in the delightni locality bounded by Seventh and Tenth streets and First avenue and avenue A. The fact that one of the New York city regiments last summer had to go to Frospect Park to manocuve is not very complimentary to the Park Commissioners.

The Veteran Light Guard, Company A. Thirteenth regiment, wilh hold its quarterly meeting at eight this evening, at the office of the president. This oranization was formed last June, for the social eujoyment of its members. The "ancients" are numerous, and the Guard will certainly succeed.

An election will soon be held in the Twenty-second regiment to fill the positions of colonei and others that may be vacated by the election of a colonel. Lieutenant Colonel Porter will cartainly be made colonel and Major Camp lieutenant colonel. There will be a lively contest over the majorship. Captains Vose, of Company D, and Brown, of Company I, are spoken of for the place.

There is something wrong with the cavalry in the National Guard. It is cliner composed of miserable maternal or its officers don't know an it hey ought to know in a midtary point of view. They seldom or bull by the horns, and he can rest

National Guard. It is closer composed of miserable material or its officers don't know an they ought to know in a materiar point of view. They seldom or never make a good show as cavarymen in the reviews, and would certainly be of no more use in time of war to do active service than the merest map. Cavalry tactics are certainly no more difficult than initiative factors—that is to say after a man massearmed how to rede a horse service. than injustry tactics—that is to say after a man has learned how to ride a horse, instead of bobbing up and down in his saidie like a dobber in rough water. But the great draweack with them is finst not one in ten of them could keep his seat in a charge if the saivation of his soul depended upon it. As for their knowledge of the factics, the least said about it the better. Any one who witnessed the inspection at Tompkins square last week the not certainly go away with very lofty ideas of the "soldierly bearing" of the First and ideas of the "soldierly bearing" of the First and last week did not certainly go away with very lofly beas of the "soldierly bearing" of the First and Third regiments. It would be tellous work, indeed, to specify the many mistakes make in the drill, and as for the discipline of the command, that seemed to be a matter of no concern. The men language and taked aloud, and passed glasses of beer about in the ranks, even while the inspection was going on at some portion of the line, in which some of the officers found. The National Guard need certainly not be damaged by a disbandment of the cavalry branch.

not be damaged by a disbandment of the cavairy branch.

General Postley, in a general order, speaks of the disgraceful conduct, for which somebody or other should have been court maritailed, of the Washington Greys in leaving the parade on the the 5th day of July last, without permission. The order says that the "commander of Squairon B, and its officers, requests the brigade commander to permit it to recover its lost military standing by being allowed to act as mounted orderlies on the division parade of the 6th instant." General Postley granted the request, but would be not have done better to have had whatever officers of the Washington Greys who were to biame expiain their conduct on the 5th of July before a court marchal. What right has any officer to dischey his superior's orders, when these orders relate to military duties? There is altogether too much of this lemiency in the militia for offenders against discipline. If the National Guard is to be in every respect an organization of men "piaying soldiers" its officers have only to allow such darrant abuses as the Washington Grey affair to pass by unnounced whenever they occur, affair to pass by unnounced whenever they occur, or officers of the Seventh regiment, was the recipient of a magnificent present from the members of the Seventh (6) company of that regiment, was the recipient of a magnificent price of the seventh and officer, a fellow command and their attachment for him as a friend. The gift consisted of a magnificent collection of moils into steep for him as a token of their desembers for him as a foreign and their attachment for him as a firend. The gift consisted of a magnificent to bespeak their correctness and valuely of the well remembered pleasure trip of the Seventh last soumer to Saraloga. Albany and troy, from the time of their departure from New York ty their return, flustrating in a very complete and amusing manner the matter thouser the sevent of the occasion. The collection is most clegantly and elaborately bound, with the recipient' ranch. General Postley, in a general order, speaks of the

pleasure mp of the sevenue has togal Abbany and froy, from the time of their departure from New 1 ork to their return, linestrating in a very complete and amosing manner the math features of that occasion. The collection is most degrantly and elaborately bound, with the recipient's monogram neatly designed, and the boox entitled "souvent of the 1rro up the Hudson." The presentation was made on behalf or the Seventh company by Quartermaster Sergeant Wheelwright. Commissary Ingelsoil responded in a neat fittle thanks.

A PHESTOENTIAL PARDON CASE.

Suit for Ten Thousand Dollars for Obtain-

Sait for Ten Thousand Dollars for Obtaining ft.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and American,
Det. N.]

It will be remembered that the notorious John H.

Sims, who resides somewhere near Syracuse, in the
United States Circuit Court had year was convicted
of counterieting and sentenced to pay a fine of
\$4,000 and be imprisoned in State Prison for a term
of years. He had served but a few weeks when he
was pardoned by the President. It was alleged at
the time that the pardon was procured by one Mayhard F. Styles. The allegation seems to have been
true, for yesterday, in the Circuit Court, the sait of
Maynard F. Styles against John H. Sims was tried
by the court. It was alleged by the plaintiff that he
had a written contract will Sims to procure him a Maynard F. Styles against your in coins that he by the court. It was alleged by the plaintiff that he had a written contract with Sims to procure him a pardon, he (Styles) to be paid \$10,000 if successful. The pardon was obtained, when Sims repudiated his agreement, claiming that it was made white he was in duress and under compulsion. Judge Johnson rendered a judgment for the defendant Sims.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Hornce Greeley's Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for State Comp-troller.

The following is Mr. Horace Greeley's letter to the Republican State Committee, accepting the nomina-tion of State Comptroller, which was tendered to him last week, Mr. Hillhouse having declined :To the Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS and associates, Re-

him last week, Mr. Hilliouse having decilned:
To the Hon. Hamilton Hamis and associates, Republican State Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Absence in the interior of our State precinded a prompt response to the nomination you have seen fit to tender me. I improve the carliest moment to reply to your kind notification.

You do not need to be told that I did not want the nomination any more than I expected it, and that I do not desire the office. But I clearly comprehend that political life has its responsibilities and its duties as well as its opportunities and its innora, and I accept without hostiation, thanking you for the faith you have evinced in my devotion to the republican cause, I trust that some friend may be able to say with truth at my grave that any political triends never were asked by me for any favor and never required of me any honorable service that I did not cheerfully render.

There are those who would persuade us that the republican party has finished its work, and should now dissoive and pass away. They say this in full view of the fifteenth amendment, whereof the ratification by the States is still pending and by no means assured. They say it in definee of the fact that we are called to vote this fail directly to abolish or retain the property qualification whereby a part of our own citizens, who were required to serve, and did serve, in the armies of the Union, are yet denied the right of suffrage. Four colored men from the township adjoining mine fell dead on the slippe field of doside, figuring bravely for freedom and their country; and now their sons are denied a voice in the government of that country by the efforts and voices of men who have mo more properly and no oetter education than they, and who took excellent care never to risk their lives in defence of the Union, if there be one Union solder—even one—who votes to deay the right of suffrage to the sons of those who fed figuring for the life of the republic, I must believe that he was impelled to enist rather by love of bounty than love of

for myself, having all my life done what I could

impelled to emist rather by love of boanty than love of country.

For myself, having all my life done what I could to secure a legal and practical recognition of the equal rights of American crizens; having on two occasions stood at the polls, as I usually do on election days, and distributed ballots in favor of abolisming this most invitious and integlition of abolisming this most invitious and integlitious and the course of nature I cannot expect to itize many years ioniger; but I hope to be spaced long enough to see this relic of sistery traised from the inndamental law of our State. If unsuccessind now I shall urge a resubmission of the question at the eartiest day, and so again and again until sham democracy shall be wearied or shamed into saying, like its prototype, the unjust judge of old, "fhough I fear not fold, neither regard man, yet will I do justice to this poor suitor, lest by continual coming he weary me." In no State within my knowledge has this question of impartial suffrage been repeatedly submitted that a large gain of votes to the right side was not realized at each successive trait until victory crowned the exerctions of the champions of equal rights. Let us never doubt that such ank fold and take courage.

This is the off-year in positics. Men whose patriotism tarely suffices to take them to the polls when a President, or when at least a dovernor and members of Congress are to be closed, will not come out this fall. The great and the constitution of members of Congress are to be closed, will not come out this fall. The great and the loope of present forgiveness. Let me, therefore, entreat them to go to the polis and there work and vote sumply for

but that she resume her proper place in the van of the mighty host that strikes for justice, progress and universal intecty.

While slavery endured the proscription of the blacks rested on a perfectly intelligible and logical foundation. It was deemed fit that the men who voted should be palpably distinguished from the men who were sold at auction. The reason having vanished, the proscription remains only as a tree cut of and stock in the ground may serve as a party standard or rallying post long after its vitally had adequated; but all know that its days are numbered, and that it must soon fail of its own weight if not quietly taken down, which is saiest and best. All intelligent democrats know and in conversation admit that ours must inevitably become a land of equal rights and equal laws; but the party managers say to each other. "We can carry two or three more elections—or, at least, this one—by crying down the blacks; the future must taxe care of itself." And thus a great wrong is persisted in, through the selfish arts and calculations of men who profounding despise the prejudice whereby they nevertheless seek and hope to profit. They do this in the conviction that many voters who are no baser are a great deal more ignorant and stupid than taemselves.

In the confident trust that the caayass on which

in the confident trust that the canvass on which in the confident trust that the carvass on which we are now entering will be signalized by determined though quiel effort on the part of the friend of General Grant's wise, prudent and patrotic administration, and that if result will shame thinggards and faint hearts who are never really to put forth efforts except when they are not needed, remain, yours, gratefully,

New YORE, Oct. 9, 1869.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA,

Politics in the Mining Region-Disappointed. Disaffected Candidates-The Vote-Packer In the Lehigh Valley-The Controversy Between Buckelew and Freshet.

SUNBURY, Oct. 7, 1869. In the mining sections of this State there is little open excitement over the election, though there is quietly a great deal of hard work going on. It is in this section that the democrats are endeavoring to roll up an extraordinary majority and thus largely on the regular vote of the republicans and still bave a margin, consisting of those who are disaffected. As far as this latter doubtful condition is concerned, there are just as many in one party as in the other, who are not satisfied with the guberna-torial nominations and just as many in the same way affected by their displeasure over the local selections. But as this condition of things has always existed and probably always will exist as long as there are such a number of aspirants fo each and the same office in the gift of the people there are no grounds upon which now to say that the dissatisfaction is greater than during any pre vious election. But the grumbiers and disappointe of both sides are sufficiently puffed up with egotism to think and to say publicly that the people of the party are very apathetic and will not come out freely. Now if these same vain individuals were to say the republican or the democratic party are not at all republican or the democratic party are not at all enthusinatic, because we, Joan Smith and company, were not nominated for the reason that we wanted to be, it would be a trushful statement of just that state of affairs which does exist. It is quite certain that no single individual or particular set of individuals, and above all of that petty class ranning for State onloce, can have much effect upon turning the votes of the party one way or the other. Except in cases of very unusual and sadden reaction a party stacks to its principles, and the disappointment of one or a few men has not even a feather's weight in turning the scale. But this class are just silly enough to believe that the safety of their party and the State fits precisely upon their shoulders. Here in the mining regions a number of these contistical fellows are disaming about, influenced by this same spirit. They bulong to both saides and the people have very little respect for them. A person who has been teiling the people how dishiperested and particule he is; how, if it were necessary—which he knows it is not—to serve the people without profit he would gladly put his shoulder to the barden, and after the conventions finding himself iet out says the party is disardected and so forth, ne mina either nave been a last in the first place or a consumousle scoundred in the second. Yet this has one on going on in this as well as other sections to a vary great extent. If a person were to believe one-half of what he hears he would at once concude that the republicans were bodily going to vote for Packer and the entire army of "oble" suspended to his political kite, and the democrate were going to increase the entire army of "oble" suspended to his political kite, and the oreasy matter which x'ay to move. But as the disardection merely extends to those who falled "to enthusiastic, because we, John Smith and company,

make the rime" on a nomination it is not likely that either Packer or Genry will suffer a great deal. It is quite saussing to winess the modus operands of electioneering in this locality. Detachments of ignorant, unaisvers and unakorn political bummers of the index or of the rimest of the political bummers of the mining regions. They are supplied with a fort of whiskey fund and set out to deal the control of the political bummers by administration and throate fines are a number of miners who have no hesitancy in matters of taking a "drop of the crather." so the bummers have about as much as their own corpus can sustain, and circulate about well soaked and a living suggestion of the huxurious principle of conducting a successful expedition into election districts. This mode of procedure is adopted by both parties, though the democrats seem to possess the art of a more equitable and impressive use of the formidatis powers placed in their hands to indusence the political bias of those subject to such guilible influences. It has, however, never been known that any special number of votes were thus obtained, unless the vickin was so much under their this section by nationalities as on the first hands to indusence the political bias of those subject to such guilible influences. It has, however, never been known that any special number of votes were thus obtained, unless the vickin was so much under their this section by nationalities as on the discipline. The list has the least of the properties of the political bias of those subject to such guilding the section of the restrict of the properties of the political bias of strength they received from other sources the mining region is decidedly democratic. The democratic vote is mining region is decidedly democratic. The democratic vote is mining region is decidedly democratic. The democratic vote is mining region is decidedly democratic. The democratic vote is mining the properties of this gent the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the

water which found its way down the Lehigh river did not completely inundate, subraerge and destroy. The rise was about fireen feet above low water mark. Houses were fooded and fields swept clear; fences trasterred and canal boats deposited in all sorts of snapes, situations and localities; with the exception of the bridge at Mauca Chunk and a small bridge over the Little Lehigh at Allentown all these convenient means of surmonnting streams were left intact; the Lehigh Canal suffered, but not very disastronsity; the lives of a woman and two children are known to have been lost. The inhebitants along the Lehigh are considerably surprised that they did not fare worse. The bad drainings of the valley always renders a freshet particularly destructive. The late one, however, fell far short of what was anticipated of it.

HUDSON COUNTY (. J ..) PO ITICS.

Mr. Newham, Treasurer of Hudson City, is in the the Second ward of Hudson City organized a club on Friday night under the name of the Harrington Cinb, for the purpose of securing the nomination for Sheriff for Alderman Rarrington. The Second, Taird, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Jersey City have clubs also in his interest, so that, with the support he receives eisewhere added to these, it is all but certain that he will receive the nomination. Justice Baybeca, of Jersey City, Constable Johnson, of Hudson City, and Judge Bonnstedi, of Hoboken, are the most prominent of the candidates for Coroner on the democratic tick et. Colonel William E. Rogers, of Bergen, is the republican candidate for County Clerk, and there is perhaps no other republican in the county who can command so large a voice. A. O. Evans is pushing his canvass vigorously for County Clerk on the democratic side. The Fourth ward democracy of Jersey City, containing the most influential men of the party, elected delegation are pledged to support Harrington. A branch of the Tammany Society will be established in Jersey City immediately after the November election by the Fourth ward democrats.

CITY AND SUBURBAN POLITICAL NOTES.

At the various "headquarters," where beer is only five cents a glass, the "crowders," "strikers" heavily about the State, each declaring that party will win. Well, all we have to say is, do it, both of you, and don't growl.

The Seventh ward is troubled with another politi. cal organization. It is called the Henry O'Brien As sociation. Formerly target companies were honored with the names of aspiring ward politicians, on whom the leaders "levied" for "prizes." Now it is the strikers who "work the machine," and much good may it do them.

The Twelfth district Tammany Association are particularly desirous that Mr. Edward Costello should be nominated for Assistant Alderman. Costello stands a fair chance for the nomination, and, as a profitable as a police justice's berth. The republicans of the Ninth Assembly district

have had a pow-wow, at which they fully endorsed the action of the State Convention. This is strange, as the republicans of this district are rather mor

Henry Woltman must be a popular man in the Elevenia ward. The boys have formed a club au t given to it his name, and all because Harry, being of he most determined Tammany stripe, wants honor the Tweifth Aldermante district by reprenot seem to be any very prominent person in that and the pickings and steatings that are said to belong to the ancient office, it is reasonable to sup pose that, if honestly nominated and elected, Wort man will fill it just as well as any other man of his

A. Semmler returned as a civil justice of the Sev enth district; but it is whispered there are Tentons in the Nineteenth who are not particularly auxious to see Semmler in the judgment seat. There is another, they say, who has more of the wisdom of Solomon in his sconce, whom they'd advise Tammany to countenance.

The Twentieth Assembly district republicans ques tion the genuineness of a crowd calling themselves the John V. Gridlesites. There is a row on the tapis about this matter, so look out for fun.

Judge Ledwith, who aspired once on a time, despite of regular nominations, for a seat in the Superior Court, is now quite content, so his friends say, to continue on alternate weeks at Jefferson Market Police Court as sitting magistrate for the phiable recompense of \$5,000 a year, for six years. it's a snug berth that of police justice.

A citizen who resides at Harlem says we may count Judge Welch and Judge Osborn out of the ring of aspirants for the magistracy of the Fifth Police district. We are sorry for this, as these gentiemen are experienced in the matter of providing employment for the drivers of the enclosed orang ses that run to Blackwell's Island, and known as

the Black Maria line. The Board of Supervisors of Kings county is a sweet institution. Its members are altogether above aw and order; and as for the State constitution, they simply laugh at it. Even the organs of the d be dis-dis-dis-"to "didding" the republicans out of an inspector and

canvamer for each election district, which the law clearly accords to parties in the minority. But the delectable Board don't and won't see it until after the election, and not then unless "things is fixed."

POLITICAL SPECIALTIES.

The Maryland republicans hold their State Con-

ention at Baltimore on the 13th.

Mr. Seward made his farewell address to the Californians on the 25th uit, the occasion being a reception and presentation to him by the ploneers of San Francisco; but announced that they should hear from him again in a public speech when he arrived at his home in Auburn.

The Norfolk (Va.) Journal puts forward the claims

of Mr. Joseph Segar and Mr. John S. Millson as United States Senators from that Commonwealth.

The Vermont Legislature convenes on the 14th.

The official count of the returns of the late Vermont election gives P. T. Washburn, for Governor, 20,353 majority in a total of 42,289 votes, and John

A. Page, for Treasurer, 20,521 in a total of 43,395. Senator Sumner, in a recent letter, says that his argument in the Worcester speech against the recognition of Cuba has nothing to do with the bearing of the question upon the Alabama claims. He has treated each case in accordance with his interpretation of international law and upon its own

Among those named for the vacant Judgeship of the Ninth circuit, embracing Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, are Judges Underwood, George H. Lee and Alexander ltives, of Virginia and Calef Justice Pearson, of North Carolina.

The National Capital Executive Committee, at St.

Louis, October 9, have received assurances that the several Congressional districts of Indiana and Ken-tucky, in consequence of the failure of the Governors of those States to appoint delegates, bave taken the matter in hand and will appoint their quots of delegates to represent them in the Convention to be held in St. Louis on the 20th inst.

BRAMATIC SENSATION IN CHICAGO.

Ramored Elopement of an Actor and Actor ress-The Fifth Act of "Formosa."

ress—The Fifth Act of "Formosa."

[From the Chicago Times, Oct. 8.]

About the only people in the community who are not required by the properties to practice unvaryingly what they preach are actors and actresses. Your Thesplan, in his dramatic renditions, may be an advocate of all kinds of conduct—maghty and otherwise—but if the principles he is made to inculcate for the time being do not correspond with the conventional standards of what is right and proper, he is neither expected nor permitted to carry them into the walks of his private life. When he shakes the stage dust from his foot at the fall of the curtain he must also shake off all sentiments and feelings contrary to common sense and the morality, such as it is, of the mieteenth century. Armand must look no more lovingty on Camile. Iago must harbor no further thoughts against the integrity of Desdemons; and Major Jorum must forget altogether his association with the fair and frait Formosa.

Unfortunately, however, the "poor player" is but mortal after all, and with his fellow humans is subject to like passion, is swayed by like sentiments and prone to like weaknesses. If he was divine he probably would not lait; but masmuch as his "hypernuman" pretensions may be summed up in the lines.

There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough,

lines, There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough,

probably would not fall; but masmuch as his "hyper-human" pretensions may be summed up in the lines. There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough, he is very apt to run the regular gauntlet of sins of omission and commission. He will oftance play "Ten Nights in a Barroom" or one night in the barrooms, not only in the theatrical season, but out of t, and be as ready to love indiscriminately off the stage as he ought to be behind the footinghts. There is a case in point.

According to a variety of wicked little rumors which have been floating through the theatrical atmosphere for the last few days, the fair city of Grango has very recently lost two of its brightest dramatic lights; and tost them in a way, too, that will make the virtuous city sadder as well as wiser. In a word, a prominent actor, who is not married, and an equally prominent actor, who is not married, and an equally prominent actors, who is married, and an equally prominent actors, who is married, and an equally prominent actors, who is married, and an equally prominent actors, who have thus practically accorned the naw's delays will be suppressed. The hero is a young actor, who, out for his self-sacrificing efforts to hid the temperance cause by decreasing the stock of whiskey on hand to the extent of his capacity, would have been an arrist of great promise. Three years ago his defineations of some of the most marked character oreations of Charles Dickens were regarded among one realty great representations of the day, and from the first he has been most highly spoken of. By birth an Englishman of the most decided type, he came to this country to seek a fortune, inasmuch as he has, since his arrival here, spent one or two very moderate ones, it is to be presumed that he has succeeded—at least in "a sort of a way, you know." He made his first appearance in Chicago about two years ago in a high-riying style of a play which seudied along under bare iegs at the Opera House for a few weeks. He was invorably, and indeed hearnty, received, making a l

passion was one of the most dashing, if not most sensible, actors in the city. To the satisfaction of the parties most intimately concerned this gushing state of things harmoniously progressed for a little more than a week when the galiant young Englishman, so noble and notd, put in a decided appearance and opened a battle of rivalry for the possession of the benaty. If not quite so innolsome as his opponent—the first man (this season) in the field—he was quite as caracst, only more so. He had been taught that the Joidan, which was typical to him of pleasure and happiness, was a "mand road to travel," and he commenced the pligrimage with an energy that deserved success. He kept soler, when he could, but loves aesperately all the time, until in the end his suit was rewarded, and his generods cry of "'eres my 'grt and 'eres my 'ghad' was not disregarded.

cry of "'eres my 'art and 'eres my 'and' was not disregarded.
The lover's season, so iar as the theatre is concerned, closed with the run of "Potmosa," He was offered a position in subsequent casts, but declined. The lady's engagement was still unexpired, but what was an engagement to a theatrical manager compared to the impulses of love? Accordingly it was decided by the happy twain to be guided simply by the strong amorous bond that united them, and to fly to some congernat country where husbands cease from troubing and lovers are at rest. All arrangements were periected with care and skill, and on Sunday hight, when religious Cincago was at its devotions, an outward bound train bore from our midst these

his devotions, an outward bound train bore from our midst these.

Two sonis with but a single thought;

Two hearts that beat an one.

Whether anybody will interfere with the loving fagthives it is not known; whether any trate husband will, for the sake of a pursuit, forsase the cheerful seclusions of his Broadway Field of the Cloth of Green, is not certain; and whether the two, now one in heart, will remain together until death do them part, is more a matter of doubt than all beside.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Before Ward Hand, Chief Justice.—No further day calendar will be made out.

O'TRE AND TERMINER AND SUPEREME COURT—CIR.—CUIT.—Part 1—Before Junge ingraham. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 993, 1165, 1645, 1683, 225, 1775, 777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1891. Part 2—Before Junge Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 1924, 1892, 1785, 1791, 1793, 1797, 1799, 1891. Part 2—Before Junge Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 1226, 880, 68, 1848, 2240, 1488, 730, 1006, 892, 69454, 1472, 824, 1854, 1256, 792, 929, 1478, 956.

SUPREME COURT—SECLAL TERM.—Before Junge Barmore.—Nos. 31, 72, 25, 25, 27. Law and Fact—Nos. 184, 164, 191, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214.

SUPREME COURT—ORAMBERS.—Held by Junge Cardozo. Call of calendar at cleven A. M.—Nos. 109, 183, 394. Call 306.

SUPREMOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Refore Junge Barbour. Court opens at cleven A. M.—Nos. 195, 1958, 801, 1958, 1059, 1091, 1093, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1107, 1111, 1113, 1115. Part 2—Nos. 884, 1112, 1144, 654, 1186, 1188, 1189, 1192, 1192, 1194, 1196, 2200, 1304, 1268, 1214, 1216.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Junge Gross, Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 42, 37, 61, 485, 25, 39, 44, 46, 24, 40, 50, 10, 13, 43, 47, 53, 55, 29, 16, 33, 30, 50.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Before Junge Gross, Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 3704, 3706, 3700, 3884, 3983, 3717, 3845, 3801, 3395, 3804, 3595, 3896, 3092, 30906, 3727, 3739, 3707, 3789, 3789, 3893, 3482, 3892, 30906, 3727, 3739, 3707, 3789, 3789, 3893, 4882, 3892, 30906, 3727, 3739, 3707, 3789, 3780, 3893, 4882, 3892, 30906, 3727, 3739, 3707, 3789, 3780, 3893, 4882, 3893, 3892, 3894, 3895, 3897, 3893, 3891, 3893,

grand larceny; same vs. Admis Dugan, grade lar ny; same vs. John Cullin, petit larceny; same Manuel Cortez, obtaining goods by laise pretence same vs. James Edwards, burglary; same vs. Rob Dustin, burglary; same vs. Peter Navarre, burgla same vs. Charjes H. Boldt (two cases), forgery.